

WEATHER FORECAST.

Warmer, with rain or snow to-day; unsettled and warmer with rain to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 42; lowest, 27.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 187—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER,
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY.THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

HARDING INAUGURATED PRESIDENT WITH STRIKING SIMPLICITY; FIRM POLICY AGAINST FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS IS PLEDGED; WILL PROMOTE WORLD CONCORD, DISARMAMENT, ARBITRATION

GERMANS STRIVE TO AVOID BREAK ON REPARATIONS

Brind Says They Need
Only to Accept Figures
Arrived At in Paris.

NO CHANCE OF A SPLIT

Allies United, but Fehren-
bach Government Seems
Likely to Fall.

WON'T ADMIT WAR GUILT

Stumbling Block Is German
Denial of Moral Liability
for Destruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 4.

"Every effort is being made to avoid a break." That was the sole word from the German reparations delegation here to-night. However, it is extremely significant in view of the following developments to-day.

1. Premier Brind's expression that the Germans need only honestly agree to accept the Paris reparations figures as a basis of settlement has been conveyed to the German delegates.

2. Premier Lloyd George, who is a consummate negotiator, is in direct touch with some of the most important members of the German delegation to-night.

3. The German delegation is in constant communication with Berlin, and while it is denied that any definite new instructions had been received by Dr. Simons, there were several evidences that new German plans were maturing swiftly.

Allies Won't Take Less.

The consensus in German circles in London is that no counter proposals by them having in view the payment of less reparations than the 226,000,000 marks gold demanded by the Entente will be considered by the Entente. The Germans have now given up all hope of causing a split between the Allies, admitting that Premier Lloyd George's statement to the Germans in the conference yesterday shows that Great Britain and France are bound very closely together, while the popular approval of the British Prime Minister's arraignment of the German Government voiced by the press here to-day makes these Anglo-French ties even closer and removes beyond the pale of possibility any disagreement between France and England over the amount Germany must pay.

It was suggested in a well informed quarter here to-day that one of the most pregnant portions of Premier Lloyd George's speech in St. James's Palace, in so far as the German delegation was concerned, was his indictment of the low German tax schedule as compared with those of the Allies. It is now believed that Dr. Simons may be endeavoring to engineer a German domestic move to get away from the onus of this charge.

Indifferent to Cabinet Fate.

Press despatches from Berlin indicating that there is little likelihood of Chancellor Fehrenbach's Government surviving this crisis in any event were received almost with indifference at the Savoy Hotel, where the German delegation is stopping. There seemed to be an almost fantastic disposition to acquiesce even in the fall of a German Government if any kind of a settlement could be arranged here.

There was some ambiguity surrounding the construction placed on Premier Brind's remarks that the Germans need only honestly agree to accept the Paris reparations figures as the basis of a settlement. In well informed German quarters it was stated that if the French meant that Germany must now admit her guilt in connection with starting the war and her moral liability for all the war's damage, there was no chance of such a declaration from Dr. Simons or any other German statesman, because the German people do not believe it.

If, on the other hand, it means that they are asked to accept the Paris reparations figures on the theory that these figures are a part of the Versailles treaty, which the Germans were forced to sign because they lost the war, it was asserted in German circles that was the first premise of Dr. Simons's speech when he submitted Germany's counter-proposals and which the Germans say took the Paris figures—discredited, it is true, but nevertheless, the Paris figures—as the basis of his entire plan. In other words, it was said, the Germans are willing to accept a material, but not a moral liability.

"They have been trying ever since the armistice to force us to accept a moral liability, but they will not succeed now any more than they have at any other time," one German said to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent.

Continued on Ninth Page.

Normalcy Reigns Again; White House Gates Open

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

"NORMALCY" was not long delayed at the White House to-day. Within a few hours after President Harding took up his residence there he announced that the public would be welcome within the White House grounds and ordered the gates opened wide.

Ever since the declaration of war the White House gates have been closed. During the war the Executive Mansion was guarded continually by armed soldiers.

The President's order will allow the public to inspect the grounds and during certain hours, to enter certain rooms on the first and second floors of the White House, as in the old days of normalcy.

SLASHES A GIRL IN BROADWAY CROWD

Man Makes Attack With Razor, Escaping Pursuers in Subway Entrance.

CUTS UP FACE AND NECK

Police Seek Frank Adams, Husband of Victim, From Whom She Was Separated.

Mrs. Grace Adams, about 20 years old, of 641 East 136th street, alighted from a southbound Eighth avenue subway car at Columbus Circle last night shortly before 8 o'clock and started to push through the crowd around the statue of Christopher Columbus on her way to Reisenweber's restaurant, at Eighth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, where she is employed as a clerk at the cigar counter.

She had gone only a few feet when a man carrying an overcoat on his arm stepped in front of her and began slashing at her face with a razor. He said nothing to her, so far as the police have been able to learn; he just stepped in front of her and swept the razor half a dozen times across her face, inflicting several deep gashes, and once across her throat, making a deep cut in the side of her neck.

The motion of his arm and the cries of the girl attracted several men and they took up her shouts. Within a few moments the crowd had reached more than a hundred, all of whom were milling about trying to find out what was the trouble.

After she had been slashed a few times Mrs. Adams dropped unconscious. Several men standing near tried to seize her assailant, but he dropped the razor and fled around the statue. The crowd chased him, but after encircling the statue he ran north and dodged into the uptown entrance of the subway station on Central Park West, with a score or more men following him. They lost him, however, and the police believe he dodged to the right after running down the steps and ran to the street again through the Circle Building.

Detective Clarence Daly of the West Forty-seventh street station searched the subway station and platform with several persons who told him they could identify the man, but he was not able to find the girl's assailant.

Mrs. Adams was still lying on the pavement with a curious crowd about her and several women trying to help her when the detective went back to the Circle. He summoned an ambulance and sent her to Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Torbett said she had been seriously hurt. Several stitches were taken in the cuts.

The girl became conscious shortly before midnight, and after she had talked to Detective Daly the police sent out an alarm for Frank Adams, her husband. According to Daly, she said she left Adams several months ago.

Detective Daly found the man's overcoat and razor lying beside the girl's body. Nothing was in the coat to identify the owner. The razor was of the regular type, except that the blade had been wired into an immovable handle.

BURGULARS ROB SISTER OF JAMES SPEYER

Take 250,000 Marks From Frau Schwabach in Berlin

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, March 4.

Frau Felix Schwabach, sister of James Speyer, a New York banker, awakened to find two masked burglars at her bedside. They covered her with revolvers and told her not to be distressed, as they were not common burglars but engineers out of work and needing money. Then they strapped the victim to the bed and ransacked the room, taking bank notes and a jewel case the contents of which was valued at a quarter of a million marks.

Frau Schwabach was unable to free herself for an hour. When she finally succeeded she aroused the household. Herr Schwabach is a well known private banker. He represented the Memorial district in the Reichstag before the revolution. Their home is in the Hildersbrandstrasse, in the exclusive Tiergarten district of Berlin.

RAILROADS AGREE TO ACT SINGLY ON LABOR QUESTIONS

Association of Executives of
101 Companies Vote to Drop
Labor Committee.

WILL CONFER WITH MEN

Wage Readjustment Expected
to Be in Line With Reduction
of Rates.

The first step in the decentralization of national bargaining by railroads with their employees on wage questions, and one which railroad executives believe will result eventually in the lowering of freight and passenger rates, was taken yesterday by the Association of Railway Executives in abolishing its labor committee.

This committee, of which Gen. W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the head, has been in existence since November, 1919, and was named originally to advise the railroads on the provisions of the transportation act. On March 1, 1920, President Wilson, in a letter to the roads, asked that accumulated wage demands be investigated and acted upon by the railroads, and this work naturally fell to the labor committee. Since that time it has handled all of the wage problems, including the recent hearing before the United States Labor Board.

The dissolution of this committee puts the problem of dealing with employees, in regard to wages, directly up to each road, and each one will now be able to follow its own states in meeting local conditions. At the same time, the railroads have declined to enter national boards of adjustment.

101 Roads Agree on Move.

The agreement to dissolve the Labor Committee was reached at a day-long session of member roads of the association, held in the board rooms of the New Haven in the Grand Central Terminal. One hundred and one roads, accounting for more than 90 per cent of the railroad mileage in the United States, were represented at the meeting and agreed to the move.

Just how the abolition of the labor committee will aid the roads in their present plight is a mere guess, at this time, executives say. In effect, it puts each road squarely on its own feet. Conferences already have been called by roads of the Eastern district, with representatives of annual labor within moments the crowd had reached more than a hundred, all of whom were milling about trying to find out what was the trouble.

After she had been slashed a few times Mrs. Adams dropped unconscious. Several men standing near tried to seize her assailant, but he dropped the razor and fled around the statue. The crowd chased him, but after encircling the statue he ran north and dodged into the uptown entrance of the subway station on Central Park West, with a score or more men following him. They lost him, however, and the police believe he dodged to the right after running down the steps and ran to the street again through the Circle Building.

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Story of Inauguration Is Told in Pictures

A full page of photographs, illustrating the inauguration of President Harding, will be found on Page 7 of this issue of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WILSON GOES WITH HARDING IN MOTOR

New President Is Gracious to
Feeble Predecessor as He
Leaves White House.

BOTH CHEERED ON RIDE

Disdains Wheel Chair Trying
to Keep Up—Farewells to
Old Cabinet Officers.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

Woodrow Wilson relinquished the Presidency of the United States at the Capitol at noon to-day after signing thirty bills and resolutions passed in the dying hours of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

He set aside his pen, called for his silk hat and overcoat and with Mrs. Wilson at his side walked feebly to an automobile that was to take him to his new residence in 8 street.

He went away comparatively unnoticed by the crowd of approximately 100,000 massed in the Capitol plaza to see the oath of office administered to the new President, Warren G. Harding.

Mr. Wilson's part in the inauguration consumed an hour and twenty minutes. It proved to be a pathetic climax to the eight memorable years he served as President. Broken in health, bent, limping, the man who had been the foremost figure in the world war rallied every ounce of strength at his command to go with a change of Administration.

He had to give up before the ceremonies reached an end and left the Capitol at 12 o'clock. Fully an hour before Mr. Harding appeared on the flag-draped stand to take the oath, he admitted he was tired and yielded readily to the insistence of Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson that he go to his home. Thomas Riley Marshall, the retiring Vice-President, took Mr. Wilson's place on the inauguration stand.

Starting on Trip to Capitol.

Mr. Harding and the members of the Joint Inauguration Committee of Congress, headed by Senator Knox (Pa.) and Uncle Joe Cannon (Ill.), reached the White House at 10:35 o'clock. They were taken to the Blue Room, where Mr. Wilson joined them presently. Eleven automobiles for the committee and other members of the party were waiting in the White House driveway, while a squadron of cavalry lined the street in front of the Executive Mansion. It was just turning 11 o'clock when the White House doors swung open and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding appeared on the portico.

Mr. Wilson, walking at the right, for he still was President, wore a black overcoat and a silk hat. He leaned heavily on a cane. He was stooped and his pace was slow. It is perhaps fifteen feet from the White House door to the edge of the portico, where the open auto, which was standing, Mr. Wilson turned nearly five minutes in covering this distance and entering the automobile, but he had no aid until he got to the three rather difficult steps to the driveway.

As the outgoing President and the new one crossed the portico they were in sharp contrast. Mr. Harding, the picture of health, bronzed from five weeks in Florida, even youthful looking despite the gray in his hair, in black silk hat and a semi-form fitting dark blue overcoat, made more emphatic the broken condition of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Harding gracefully hung behind, noticeably affected. It was Mr. Wilson's hour.

One of the White House attendants, the negro custodian of property, Arthur Brooks, entered the automobile as Mr. Wilson approached the steps. Dr. Grayson hurried to Mr. Wilson's side. They virtually lifted Mr. Wilson to his place in the rear seat on the right hand side. Mr. Wilson, barely able to turn, lifted his hat as if to say good-bye to the White House. Some thought it was a farewell to the members of the staff who had been there during the eight years he had been President. In all probability it was both.

Mr. Harding then entered the automobile, seating himself beside Mr. Wilson. He was followed by Senator Knox.

Continued on Third Page.

HARDING TACKLES VITAL PROBLEMS WITHOUT DELAY

Will Hold Up Appointments
Until Policies on Great
Issues Are Fixed.

DOMESTIC ONES FIRST

Series of Conferences With
Senate and House Leaders
Will Begin Next Week.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

President Harding will plunge at once into the midst of the great international and domestic problems which his Administration is called upon to solve.

This became evident to-night when it was learned that the vital policies of the new Administration will receive consideration before the President tackles his long list of appointments to public office. The White House conferences with the Republican leaders of the Senate and House at which the course of the Government will be agreed upon will start early next week, probably Monday.

The hundred thousand persons who heard President Harding deliver his inaugural address to-day did not overlook the fact that he took occasion again to state solemnly the intention of the new Administration to keep free of foreign entanglements. It was another declaration that the United States will not become a member of the League of Nations but hopes to lead the world in reaching a peace understanding that will be far different from a supergovernment, or a military or political alliance with Old World nations.

Would End War Profiteering.

Everybody is talking to-night of the President's denunciation of war profiteers and his expressed wish that a way may be found in the future to call all men and women to the service of the nation and every industry of the country in such a manner that there will not be a penny of war profiteering.

The call for an extra session of the Sixty-seventh Congress will wait upon the conferences next week. The date will probably be Monday, April 4. Senators and Representatives are planning to stay in Washington to await the call. All the Republican leaders will be here practically continuously.

Domestic problems will be the first considered. Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate and Senator Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee, with other members of these two committees, will hold a conference with the President Monday or Tuesday for the purpose of discussion of tariff and taxes. The House committee is somewhat divided on the tariff.

Chairman Fordney and others, however, will propose that the Aldrich-Vreeland act be revived with a number of changes to meet present day conditions. The principal change will provide for the fixing of value on imports on the basis of their worth at United States ports of entry and not at the foreign ports of shipment. This conference will largely determine the date for the convening of the extra session of Congress.

Senator Lodge and members of the Foreign Relations Committee will have a conference about the same time to settle the question of peace with Germany and straighten out our involved foreign policy.

Taxation will be considered along with the tariff. Conferences will follow on other pressing problems such as the American merchant marine and a definite policy in regard to shipping and foreign commerce, immigration, upon revamping the War Risk Insurance act and provision for veterans and invalids of the world war and for refunding or other action in regard to foreign loans. All legislation which failed at the session of Congress just closed will be gone over.

Refunding of Victory Loan.

With President Harding, the new Secretary of the Treasury must not only determine an immediate fiscal policy in connection with the tax and tariff laws but will have to make provision for refunding the Victory loan and the floating indebtedness of the United States. Government economy will be considered in these conferences and in the shaping of policy in regard to national finance.

The Treasury is carrying a public debt of almost \$25,000,000,000, the floating indebtedness having increased during February. Demands soon will be made by the railroads for withdrawal from the Treasury of about \$100,000,000 under the railroad guarantee which ran during the war.

There are reasons to believe President Harding has made his own selection of the man he wants to send to Mexico. He will not, however, propose his name until he has gone into the Mexican matter in a further conference to be held in the near future with Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of the Interior Fall, who is particularly well informed on Mexican affairs. The South American diplomatic places may necessitate some interchanges and transfers among those already holding places.

Continued on Second Page.

America First, Is the Dominant Thought Running Throughout Inaugural Address

HERE are some of the more striking and emphatic points from the inaugural address of President Harding:

We have seen a world passing and spend its fury, but we contemplate our Republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure.

Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization.

It (America) can enter into no political commitments or assume any economic obligations which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment in each instance may determine.

America can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments or assume any economic obligations which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supersede nationality we turned to a referendum of the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly programme likely to lessen the probability of war and promote the brotherhood of mankind.

There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering.

We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and economic disorders.

[The full text of the inaugural address of President Harding will be found on Page 4.]

DIPLOMATS NEXT TO BE APPOINTED NEW U. S. POLICY CONFUSES EUROPE

Decisions on Four Important
Posts Abroad Expected Soon
After Conference.

FRANCE HAS PREFERENCE

Would Like an Ambassador
Who Can Speak Language
of That Country.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

With the inauguration of the new President, and his Cabinet completed, interest here centres around probable diplomatic appointments, particularly to the more important European posts that must be filled immediately.

A Cabinet meeting will be called early next week by President Harding. Before that meeting, which may be held on Tuesday, he will have gone over with Secretary of State Hughes the diplomatic situation in a more detailed way than he was able to consider it when Mr. Hughes talked with him at St. Augustine.

It may be stated on good authority that there will be no announcements of appointment to diplomatic posts before President Harding has had time to go over the whole situation and review it as head of the new Administration.

He has made no commitments, although several names have been suggested with respect to the four important European posts which must be filled. The suggestion of Ambassador Davis for the appointment of an immediate successor at the Court of St. James's has not escaped Mr. Harding's attention, but he is equally conscious of the necessity of early and suitable appointments elsewhere at as early a date as possible.

It is understood unofficially that the French Government has suggested that an American representative who can speak the French language would be particularly acceptable at this time.

That would seem to narrow Mr. Harding's choice if he seemed disposed to observe the unofficial request. With this suggestion in mind the names of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and George W. Wickham of New York are most discussed.

Continued on Second Page.

Neither Allies Nor Germans
Able to Figure Out From
Harding's Inaugural.

WILL ASK LIGHT AT ONCE

With Reparations Hung High
in Air Until Monday Situation
Proves Puzzling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 4.

With the situation in Berlin still confused, all surveys of the relations between European countries made here to-day included as a computing factor President Warren G. Harding's inaugural address.

The first reaction here is one of disappointment. The Entente Allies are uncertain what the effect of the ultimatum to Germany, which was delivered yesterday and expires at noon next Monday, will have on the future of Europe, and they are anxious above all things to know what cooperation, if any, they will have from America.

Diplomatists here read Mr. Harding's speech eagerly for a possible cue, which they confessed they were unable to find. The disappointment was keener in French than in British circles.

"Disappointing; vague," was the comment by French diplomatists; but the British said frankly that they understood President Harding's position and expected little more at this time.

French disappointment is due to the fear that the Germans, taking advantage of its vagueness, will place for their own purposes unwarranted constructions on what the President said.

What the Allies were hoping for was an expression from President Harding regarding America's future relations with Germany, in order that they might adjust their own relations in accordance with them, and also some intimation whether in withdrawing from active participation in the affairs of Europe the United States also will withdraw her moral support of the Allies' present efforts to get reparations from Germany.

Another complaint was that the vague reference to a repatriation of debts did not make clear the American attitude regarding the interrelated indebtedness, which is a factor in the reparations problem.

It is known that Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico, was anxious to be appointed Ambassador to Italy, but his prospective designation as Under Secretary of State would remove him from further consideration. Frank A. Vanderlip has been suggested as a suitable man for the Japanese post and Col. George Harvey for the British.

Continued on Second Page.

New Chief Executive Adds
to Formal Oath a Volun-
tary Pledge Quoting
From Holy Writ.

VAST THRONG STIRRED

Ceremony Is Remarkable
for Its Solemnity and Ab-
sence of Rollicking
Carnival Spirit.

WILSON RIDES TO CAPITOL

Physical Weakness Compels
Him to Shorten His Parti-
cipation, His Successor Ex-
pressing Sympathy.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

Warren G. Harding, inaugurated as the twenty-ninth President of the United States this afternoon on the rotunda portico of the east front of the Capitol and facing 100,000 persons, who stood uncovered in the brilliant sunshine, bound himself to the nation's service by two oaths of office.

The first he gave when the venerable Chief Justice of the United States extended to him the Bible upon which George Washington swore faithful intent almost 132 years ago at Wall and Nassau streets in New York city—the familiar, the constitutional seal of fealty that all Presidents from Washington to Harding have given to God and the people.

The second was his own, springing from a deeply religious conception of the meaning of his call to the Presidency. He uttered it as he finished his inaugural address, his gaze and his right hand lifted to the skies, and not one word of the voluntary pledge failed to carry to the furthest reaches of the tremendous throng.

His Voluntary Pledge.

"What doth the Lord require of thee," he quoted from Holy Writ, "but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? This I plight to God and country."

There was a palpable moment of absolute silence. The President remained as if transfixed. The small group standing with him in the white covered stand seemed stayed from speech or action by the deep and moving solemnity of the voluntary promise. Then a wave of applause started up from the fringe of the crowd nearest the portico, rolled backward and to the right and left, carried through the massed thousands and became a solid roar. The President waved a hand in happy acknowledgment and turned to meet the eager compliments of his friends.

So ended the most dramatic, though not the most moving, episode of the series of ceremonies that retired Woodrow Wilson and his Administration and gave the Government into the care of President Harding and the Republicans. Mr. Wilson himself, a pathetic figure of physical weakness, seeking through sheer determination of spirit to play his part in the inauguration of his successor, and finding himself unable to go through with the ordeal, moved all that saw him to-day, to pity and many to tears.

Wilson's Brave Effort.

His part in the ceremonies was indeed brief. Utterly resolved to accompany his successor to the Capitol, to take his chair in the Senate chamber and finally to show himself to the people with Mr. Harding at the east front, he made a brave effort, but was forced to surrender to the inevitable. With faltering step and assisted first by Mr. Harding and then by the chief usher of the White House, he was able to walk to the automobile which conveyed him and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding to the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Once there he managed with infinite effort to walk to the President's room, where he put his signature to a few bills of Congress. But that utterly exhausted his strength and sapped his resolution to proceed. After less than thirty-five minutes at the Capitol he heeded the pleas of Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson and was driven to his new home.

He was still the President of the United States when he turned